

VOTE FOR RUSSIAN REPUBLIC LIKE U. S.

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

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EDITION

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WILSON FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR ON U BOATS, NOT DEFENSIVE

BAIL FOR 'BENNY' WITHHELD TO KEEP HIM FROM POLICE; SEEN IN HOTEL, TWO ASSERT

Lawyer Withdraws Application
for Release to Prevent Al-
leged Slayer's Rearrest.

WRIT ALSO DISMISSED.

Chauffeur Back's Attorney's
Story Sternberg Took Mrs.
Hilair to Martinique.

Knowing that the police intended to rearrest Benjamin Sternberg, charged with killing Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair in the Hotel Martinique, immediately upon his release on bail, counsel for the prisoner announced this afternoon that he would withdraw his application and not offer bail. He said that as the Supreme Court was closed for the day he preferred not to subject his client to re-arrest and thus place him in the hands of the police of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, from which he had rescued him.

However, there was said to be another side to the sudden change in the plans of Sternberg's attorney. This was the dissatisfaction of the business friends of the Sternbergs, who were to offer security and also the indemnity bond, over the size of the premium to be charged by the Fidelity & Deposit Company of No. 300 Broadway, which was to have furnished the bond.

Morris M. Becker, representative of the company, refused to reduce the amount, and there was a deadlock, particularly as he said he wanted time in which to investigate the security of the bondsmen submitted.

In anticipation of helping release Sternberg on bail, Coroner Rindard's office was filled with these business friends and a great crowd of women and children, relatives and friends of the prisoner from his neighborhood in Brownsville.

CLASH OVER CORONER'S RIGHT TO ACCEPT BAIL.

There was a heated session over the right of the coroner to accept bail. Assistant District Attorney Dyer cited numerous authorities to show that the coroner was not so empowered. But Coroner Rindard said he wasn't so sure about that, and that he'd have to consult the laws himself.

Then Mr. Dyer made an appeal asked the coroner "Do you want to go on record as permitting a murderer to be at large in the streets of New York on a bond of \$15,000?"

The coroner didn't answer this, except to say that as Sternberg's counsel had withdrawn the bail application there was nothing further before him. The prisoner's attorney asked that a date be set for the inquest and Coroner Rindard designated Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock as the day and hour.

Shortly after these proceedings Supreme Court Justice DeLoach announced that he had dismissed the second writ of habeas corpus obtained yesterday by Louis Goldstein for the release of Sternberg.

Hour by hour the police believe that they are strengthening the lines

RAE TANZER JURY DISCHARGED; STOOD 8 TO 4 TO ACQUIT

Rebuke By the Judge for Not
Bringing in Verdict—Was
Out 67 Hours.

After deliberating for sixty-seven hours and thirty-five minutes the jury in the case of RAE TANZER, charged with perjury in falsely swearing that James W. Osborne accompanied her to a hotel in Plainfield, N. J., in December, 1914, reported to United States District Judge Van Fleet that it was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged.

The jury stood eight to four for acquittal, according to one of the jurors, and in discharging them Judge Van Fleet declared he believed they had not performed their duty.

Miss Tanzer was sitting on a couch to the left of Judge Van Fleet when the jury entered. She had been reclining, but she sat up straight when the twelve men took their places. When she heard the foreman, Frank Samuels, state that the jury was unable to agree she swooned. During the next twenty minutes in which the judge questioned and addressed the jury, Miss Tanzer remained unconscious.

According to one of the attorneys for the prosecution, there is little likelihood that Miss Tanzer will again be tried, although he said the importance of the case in establishing the complete vindication of Lawyer Osborne might necessitate another trial. This was the second trial of Miss Tanzer, the first jury having also been discharged.

"I am discharging you reluctantly," Judge Van Fleet said to the jury. "I do not see how, in view of the evidence, and if you were confining yourselves strictly to the evidence, you could avoid bringing in a verdict one way or the other."

A fact made clear through the questioning of the jury by Judge Van Fleet was that through all the hallooting of the jurors the vote remained the same.

"Am I to understand that jurors went into that room with fixed minds?" the judge asked. "It does not look well that twelve men in this case should not be able to agree on a verdict."

Manifestly disgusted, Judge Van Fleet refrained from thanking the jurors for their service.

The jury set up a new endurance record in the Federal courts in this city, the next longest previous time taken by a jury to deliberate being fifty-one hours.

LANSING ON SECRET VISIT.

Has Conference With Col. House
Soon After Arrival Here.

Secretary Lansing, who arrived in New York today, declined to discuss the object of his visit.

Colonel E. M. House, president of the senate, called on the secretary of state and the two spent the forenoon in conference. It is understood Mr. Lansing will be a day or two in New York before he returns to Lansing.

KAISER WILL QUIT THRONE, PREDICTS GERMAN AUTHOR

"Emperor Opposed Break
With U. S., but Was Forced
Into U Boat War."

SEES ENEMIES AT HOME.

Crown Prince, Junkers and the
People Constant Sources of
Worry to Wilhelm.

PARIS, March 24.—The abdication of the German Emperor is forecast by the former German Magistrate who wrote the celebrated book, "I Accuse." In an interview published in Devoire, he says:

"The Kaiser is obsessed by the thought that he is responsible for the war, a thought which poisons his whole existence. He feels he is menaced by three enemies at home, without counting those abroad."

"FIRST, is the Crown Prince, the real author of the war."

"SECOND, is the Junker Pan-Germanism—you cannot imagine the smouldering hatred of the Emperor for those whom he believes to be maniacs who are driving him into an abyss."

"THIRD, are the people, not the Socialist party, but the people who are starving and who he feels are growing in number and rising little by little against those who organized the war."

"At the meeting of the Parliamentary Presidents and the Ministers of the Federal sovereigns, at which the submarine war was decided upon, the struggle between the Kaiser's party and that of von Tirpitz was most bitter. The majority against the Emperor was so great, however, that he was obliged to submit and pretend that he was convinced."

"He was personally opposed to a break with President Wilson, but was forced to consent."

"Documents will be published one day which will prove that secretly he did everything not to bring America into the war, but that he considered that the rupture was an irreparable mistake. The failure of the submarine war will soon show that he was right, but it will be too late."

"The people he fears most are the anti-militarist, anti-Russian, Liberal Republicans, who want the Reichstag to be based on universal suffrage. That is why Wilhelm is so anxious to convince the nation that he did not want war. He wants to continue popular at any price, and that is why he spoke the first word of peace. The people were grateful for it, but the submarine war came and spoiled everything."

"It is hard to realize how this Emperor, who enjoyed a popularity unsurpassed in our epoch, suffers in his pride. He alone perhaps in Germany knows the whole truth, since he alone has in his possession the elements for forming a judgment on the situation as a whole. How can he resist morally and physically unaided such a conviction? He hopes sometimes, but less and less, for the success of the unrestricted submarine war which he opposed. He sees the isolation of Germany become more and more complete."

"Once he tried to initiate peace negotiations and failed. To try again would be to admit and proclaim to the whole world, but above all to the German people, which he fears most, Germany's real situation. If the Allies solemnly declared as they did with Napoleon in 1815, that they would refuse to treat for peace with the Hohenzollerns, it would be a knock-out blow. One German people, who still twice in his mind would admit him for peace at any price will soon be the unanimous and hidden thought of the modern Democratic countries will strengthen the advantage of the United States to the cause of the Allies. Free countries may have confidence in Russia, especially as we now find all free countries allied for the same aim."

RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS VOTED BY LEADERS OF NEW REGIME; WARM APPRECIATION OF U. S.

Country Will Fight for Her
Liberty and That of Eu-
rope, Says Miliukoff.

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

"Only the Old Regime Stood
in the Way of Entire
Solidarity."

LONDON, March 24.—The Central Committee and the Parliamentary Representatives of the Constitutional Democratic Party at Petrograd voted to-day in favor of a Republican form of government for Russia, according to a Petrograd despatch.

Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, the Foreign Minister in the new government, is leader of this party.

Prof. Miliukoff has outlined the attitude of the new Russian Government in foreign affairs to a number of Petrograd and Moscow journalists. A Reuters dispatch from Petrograd quotes the Foreign Minister as saying:

"We shall remain faithful to all past alliances similar to that with our allies, which will be still further strengthened and become still more cordial and sincere. The change in regime will disperse the distrust our allies had a right to feel toward the late Government. It is Russia's duty to continue to struggle bravely until for her own liberty and that of all Europe."

"By the change in regime we definitely won the sympathy of neutrals, especially Sweden, while Finland, thanks to the restoration of her constitution, has become our sincere friend. Our allies came into touch with the new regime without an instant's delay, understanding that the old regime was a serious hindrance to that organization of the Russian people which is necessary for a final triumph."

"To-day Russia is no longer a dead weight in the coalition of allies. She is a productive force. Henceforth all rumors of a separate peace must vanish once for all. It would be an understanding with reactionary Germany."

"The old regime was a heavy drag not only on Russia's relations with her allies but on all foreign relations. Thousands of telegrams of congratulations and good wishes are coming from the United States, not to speak of the formal recognition of the Provisional Government by the Washington Government. This has served to show that it is only the old regime which has been standing for a long time in the way of entire solidarity between the United States and Russia."

Prof. Miliukoff emphasized particularly his satisfaction at the attitude of the American Ambassador, David H. Francis, toward the political change in Russia. He said that the extent to which the new Russian Government has won the sympathies of the American people was indicated by a telegram he had received from Jacob H. Schiff of New York, who was long opposed to the Russian autonomy, when he congratulated the new Government in its case.

"There is no doubt," he continued, "that the addition of Russia to the ranks of the modern Democratic countries will strengthen the advantage of the United States to the cause of the Allies. Free countries may have confidence in Russia, especially as we now find all free countries allied for the same aim."

GERMAN ENDS LIFE WITH A REVOLVER IN BANK OF COMMERCE

Ill Clerk's Suicide Laid to Re-
port of Plan to Discharge
Teuton Employees.

Herman O. Kopp, twenty-eight years old, of No. 350 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce at No. 31 Nassau Street, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in a room on the third floor of the building, directly above the banking quarters.

Kopp had just returned to work to-day following an operation. His health is believed to have prompted his act, although Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, who accompanied a captain of Detectives Devery to the bank, said fellow clerks reported Kopp as expressing over the rumor the bank was to dismiss his German employees.

Kopp borrowed the revolver of the bank messenger, explaining the assistant cashier wanted to send the weapon back to Police Headquarters. A few minutes later the shot that ended his life rang through the building.

Dr. E. W. Beck of the Equitable Life staff of physicians was in the bank at the time. He said Kopp's death had been instantaneous. Various reports as to the nature of the shooting spread through the financial district, causing a large crowd of home going employees to gather about the building. Kopp was married.

PRINCE KARL WOUNDED, SPAIN'S KING IS TOLD

Kaiser's Cousin, Previously Re-
ported Lost in an Air Raid, Is
Said to Be in French Hospital.

MADRID, (via Paris), March 24.—King Alfonso received a wireless dispatch to-day to the effect that Prince Friedrich Leopold of Russia had been informed from France that his second son, Prince Friedrich Karl, had been shot down by artillery while flying over the British line in the region of Peronne and had been wounded gravely in the stomach. The message said the prince would be operated on to-day.

The official German statement of Thursday said Prince Friedrich Karl, a cousin of Emperor William and an army aviator, had not returned from a raid over the lines between Arras and Peronne.

WHEAT GOES ABOVE \$2.

Cash Grains Near to Record Heights
With Little to Be Had.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Cash grain soared to record heights to-day. Wheat went above \$2 a bushel, with little to be had at that price. Corn sold for \$1.18 a bushel, and soy beans for \$1.10 a bushel. The market was very active and prices were generally higher than yesterday.

BERLIN TO DECLARE WAR ON FIRST SHOT AT A SUBMARINE

Killing of Americans in Sink-
ing of Healdton Not Overt
Act, German View.

NOT IN "BARRED" ZONE.

But Berlin Newspaper De-
clares Vessel Was Travers-
ing Blockade Area.

ZURICH, March 24.—German newspapers received here declare Germany will declare war on the United States just as soon as the first shot is fired at a German U boat from an American gun.

BERLIN, March 24.—Germany cannot see why America should regard the sinking of the tanker Healdton by a German submarine as an "overt act."

Public opinion to-day agreed with this expression of view in the newspaper. Am Mittag, although admitting the possibility that American sentiment against Germany would be increased by destruction of the Healdton.

"The sinking of the American steamer Healdton possibly will aggravate American press pressure on President Wilson," the editorial declared, "and the Entente press will doubtless assert this is an 'overt act.' But construing this sinking as a reason for war would prove that America is wilfully seeking such an occasion."

"It was unnecessary that the Healdton traverse the blockade area. The vessel could have chosen the open way used by Holland-American steamers."

According to stories told by survivors of the Healdton, the vessel was actually outside of the barred zone when sunk. Press despatches received from London yesterday quoted survivors as saying they expected Germany to make a denial that the Healdton was in the "safety zone."

But all the crew were positive the Healdton was in the lane in which ships were supposed to be immune from attack. Seven American lives were lost in the sinking of the ship.

"GRANDMOTHER" OF REVOLT FREED AFTER 25 YEARS

Madame Buzhkovsky Brought Back
From Siberia After Her
Long Exile.

PETROGRAD, March 24.—Madame Breshkovsky, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," arrived here to-day, after being an exile for a quarter of a century in Siberia.

Russia's "liberty loan" will be for three billion rubles (approximately \$1,530,000,000), issued at 50 and bearing 5 per cent, according to information to-day.

231 SPECIAL BRIDGE POLICE.

Will Go on Duty Monday and Will
Wear Dark Uniforms.

Two hundred and thirty-one special policemen will go on duty Monday to enforce the "lockdown" laws by patrolling the East River and Hudson rivers and their branches.

U. S. TO GIVE AID TO ALLIES WITH A LOAN OF BILLIONS, MUNITIONS, SHIPS AND FOOD

President Decides There Can Be No
Half-Way Measures in Conflict—
Will Use Navy, but May Withhold
Army—Republicans Pledge Aid.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY MAY JOIN KAISER AGAINST U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Wilson and his Cabinet have decided upon preparations for an effective and aggressive naval warfare upon Germany in addition to measures for the protection of shipping. It will be not merely a defensive conflict that the President will recommend to Congress.

Reports at the State Department indicate that Germany will insist upon her allies, Austria and Turkey, entering into a state of war with the United States, once hostilities between Germany and the United States have begun. This is given as one reason for Berlin's refusal to permit five American consuls detained in Germany to proceed to their assigned posts in Turkey.

The Administration will favor the use of from one to five billion dollars in assisting the allied nations to stamp out Germany's illegal war on commerce.

The continued sinking of American ships without warning adds little to the seriousness of the situation as, in the words of one official, "one submarine crime, more or less, now can hardly make any difference; you can't hang a man four times for committing four murders."

Republican leaders have assured Secretary Lansing that the President will have the complete co-operation of Republicans in everything he does or desires in utilizing the nation's resources, economic and military. In entering the war against Germany, in living up to the best traditions of American history, these Republican leaders say, the President will get the united and whole-hearted support of the American people.

The President, who has selected April 4 for his address to the joint Congress, will urge the provision of any and all means to prevent Germany from controlling the commerce of this and other nations.

The Cabinet, it was learned after its session yesterday, is against the United States supplying military forces to co-operate with any of the Allied armies against Germany. It unanimously favors the United States extending credit to the Allied nations and supplying ships of all kinds as fast as they can be turned out to keep up an uninterrupted supply of munitions and foodstuffs. Comptroller of the Currency Williams furnished figures to show that since the beginning of the war the production of wealth in the United States has averaged \$25,000,000,000 a year, or \$50,000,000,000 since the beginning of it. The amount of money given for charitable and other purposes is approximately \$40,000,000. The Government itself has not extended any credit or relief to the Allied countries.

The project of giving to France \$100,000,000 advocated by The World yesterday finds general favor with the leading officials of the Government.

Official officials are convinced that some means for aiding France with what she most needs will be evolved and that it will include credit for munitions, supplies and not improbably the loan of a substantial sum of money.

The question left unanswered by the negotiations is the status of the million and a quarter German officers in this country. While the United States has refused to agree on the British exemption, during the war German officers, civilians and sailors have been exempted from the draft of the old law, and not interfere with Germany here who comply with the law.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)